

8 MAR 1969

## Nixon Visits C.I.A.; A Slip of Tongue Puts Force at 8,000

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—President Nixon paid his first visit to the Central Intelligence Agency today and joked about it.

"I usually say on these visits that it's a pleasure to be here," Mr. Nixon said. But, taking note of the tight secrecy that shrouds the C.I.A., he went on, "But since the C.I.A. isn't supposed to be here, I guess I should say it's a pleasure not to be here."

He rode a helicopter on the short flight from the White House to the agency in suburban Langley, Va., in one of a series of social calls he has paid to key agencies since becoming President.

Arriving at the modern headquarters building, the President was delighted to find hundreds of operatives—many of them women—awaiting him. He spent some minutes shaking hands in a scene reminiscent of campaign days, as admirers strained against the ropes separating them from the President.

"I thought only men worked out here," the President said as he noted the predominantly feminine crowd of greeters.

In the presence of reporters for whom a visit to the C.I.A.

was also a rare experience—he let slip what has been a closely guarded secret as he chatted with some of the girls outside.

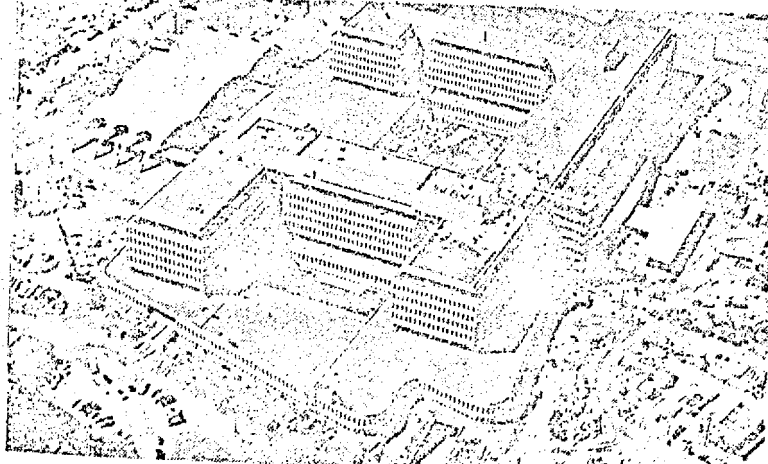
"So there are 8,000 of you here," he said, apparently forgetting that the C.I.A. is not eager to make public the size of its work force.

Mr. Nixon, in a 10-minute address to some 400 top agency personnel in the ultramodern C.I.A. auditorium, had high praise for the organization that provides much of his morning reading on the state of the world.

1 March 1969

Approved For Release 2002/01/02 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000300010015-8

# Guardian gets CIA briefing



CIA headquarters,  
Langley, Va.: All  
the info's here.

By Randy Furst

Guardian staff correspondent

Langley, Va.

In a wooded area of northern Virginia, not far from Washington, D.C., the Central Intelligence Agency runs its worldwide operations. Armed guards stationed up the road clear visitors at a checkpoint. Inside, agents wear badges with their pictures on them. Most of the office doors look like vaults with combination locks. All workers must sign in and out.

The CIA is off limits to the press and public, but for two hours last month the agency opened its doors to 23 student editors from the United States Student Press Association for an "off the record chat" to show future journalists (in the words of CIA publicity chief Jack Goodwin). "that we're not a bloodthirsty dragon, but just another part of the government."

We were given special badges at the entrance. On a wall, six-inch letters engraved in marble proclaimed "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

We were greeted by Col. Lawrence J. ("Red") White, the number-two man in the CIA, and four of his deputy directors.

R.J. Smith, deputy director in charge of overseas operations, peered over the lectern: "Some people ask us if we assassinate prime ministers or fear apart governments just for the hell of it." He paused and looked grave. "The answer is no."

Smith explained that the CIA has a number of different jobs. One is coordinating espionage, "that dirty, some think glamorous, work." Then there is "covert action." "Sometimes," said Smith, "the United States must take action that it has to deny. Often

ambassadors at our embassies ask us to come in when there are problems that cannot be solved diplomatically. They ask us for a little assistance. So we help them out."

I asked for examples. Smith mentioned the National Student Association. "We were taking a shellacking abroad at these foreign student association conferences," said Smith. "With the help of the State Department we sent over students who would express the democratic point of view."

"It was very successful," put in another deputy director, Tom Carmesino. "We ran it for 15 years." He added, "We didn't just go in. The NSA asked us to come in."

How could the CIA justify all those murders it would commit in the course of its actions?

"We don't assassinate anyone," shot back Col. "Red" White.

"Oh come on now."

"We never assassinate anyone," said White solemnly. "Never."

Smith described the nature of the operation at Langley. "Government people give us everything," he said. "Nobody holds back. Nobody. We get all the information in here. We have all the information, right here in this building."

How does the CIA get its information? Smith said businessmen have been "very helpful." Col. White elaborated. "Businessmen, as you know, have tentacles all over the world. They're pretty smart, you know. They know the various forces at work in a given country. They know the economic problems. They give us a lot of information."

Is this work secret? Of course not, said White. "We don't get the information covertly. Often we go right in the front door of the corporation president's office. The only thing they ask is that we do not report where we get the information. . . . They have business competitors overseas, you know."

Someone asked about the Mideast. The CIA was right on top of that one, said Col. White. He said the agency had sized up the situation long before the war broke out. "We predicted it would take seven days," he said. "As it turned out, it only took six."

After the session, we stood around and chatted with some of the agents. One man in his forties who said he was "sort of a China expert" complained, "I have so many things to read. I get a lot of help by sitting in on college seminars. But I've got so much to read. It's really a problem."

I commiserated with him, explaining that I've got many things to read too, and am rarely able to get to it all.

"What paper do you work for?"

"The Guardian."

His face remains deadpan.

"Do you read it?"

"Uh, yes. Well, I read it occasionally."

81 FEB 1969

Approved For Release 2002/01/02 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000300010015-8

Joseph Alsop

## Passing of New Left's Hero An Odd Facet of U.S. History

EVEN for Washington's Birthday, there is not much new to be said about the Father of Our Country; but perhaps an odd and unrecorded facet of our country will serve instead. Briefly, Frantz Fanon died here a little more than seven years ago, almost literally in the arms of the CIA.

For the uninitiated, Frantz Fanon is the chief black hero of the New Left, as Che Guevara is the chief white hero. His remarkable work "The Wretched of the Earth," with its passionate paeans of race hatred, is also the chief textbook of the "black revolutionaries."

Altogether, then, it is like saying that Che Guevara died, not because of, but despite the best efforts of the Central Intelligence Agency. In that connection, one may add, Guevara mainly died by his own incompetence. And if any American effort had a serious role in his end, that effort was the counter-insurgency program, which was the brain child and personal creation of Robert F. Kennedy, in the period when he was Attorney General.

Thus even Guevara's ludicrously romanticized end was not without its own peculiar ironies. Yet the end of Frantz Fanon, as the CIA's special patient at the National Institutes of Health, must be accounted even more ironical in view of the current mythology.

Again for the uninitiated, Fanon was a brilliant black from Martinique, who went to medical school in Paris, married a French woman, and took his degree as a psychiatrist. The Paris experience produced his first book, "Black Skins, White Masks." As a French citizen, he was called up for duty in the Algerian war, and served at the military hospital at Blida.

THIS EXPERIENCE caused him to write his two other main books, "Dying Colonialism" and "The Wretched of the Earth" (in its original French, "Les Damnés de la Terre"). It

also caused him to join the Algerian rebel government, then in exile in Tunisia; and here, although he was still a young man, he came down with serious leukemia.

For treatment, he turned first to the Soviets, who did "nothing" for him, as he later quite bitterly complained to his CIA case officer, except send him to a sanitarium in Uzbekistan and feed him a diet of greasy cabbage and potatoes. Discouraged, he returned to Tunisia, and in February, 1961, he asked the local CIA representatives for help.

He was told, almost immediately, that he could have the best medical treatment available in the U.S., "purely for humanitarian reasons" and with no quid pro quo requested. (The real quid pro quo, of course, was the opportunity to learn the ins and outs of a most exceptional man, whose genuine importance was already obvious.) Unhappily for himself, however, Fanon delayed acceptance of the CIA's offer until September, 1961.

He was thereupon brought to Washington by the case officer assigned to him by the CIA. While he was having his preliminary tests, he stayed at the Dupont Plaza Hotel from Oct. 3 to Oct. 10; and he was thereupon admitted to the National Institutes of Health under the name of Ibrahim Fanon. He died there in early December, 1961, at the age of 36.

THE SPECIALIST who had direct charge of Fanon's case was Dr. David Haywood, now hematologist at the Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco. "We did everything we could," Dr. Haywood remembers. "But in 1961, there wasn't much you could do about chronic granulocytic leukemia, especially when he came to us so late. I was sorry, for he was a very enjoyable and intelligent man. We talked a lot, before he became too ill, mainly about Africa."

Dr. Haywood also remembers the daily, downright brotherly visits of Fanon's CIA case officer, who also had the task of bringing to the hospital Fanon's wife and 6-year-old son. Except for doctors and nurses, his wife, his son and his case officer were, in fact, Fanon's sole companions while his life ebbed away.

Nor is that the story's end. The Algerian rebel government asked the U.S. Embassy in Tunisia if Fanon's body could be returned for a state funeral. The CIA took care of it all, and the case officer accompanied the coffin. At the burial, on the Tunisian-Algerian border, the case officer stood at the graveside with the leaders of the rebel government; and this was unfortunate, since a photograph was taken.

The French intelligence spotted the case officer in the photograph. An angry protest was made to the U.S. Embassy. So the story's real end was Ambassador Newbold Walmsley's alarmed command to the case officer, to take the first plane back to Washington and to get lost again in the murky depths of his agency.

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Approved For Release 2002/01/02 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000300010015-8

GLOBE

FEB 15 1969

M - 241,712

S - 555,905

# It Was All Open & Shut In Students-CIA Session

By CROCKER SNOW JR.

WASHINGTON — Concerned about campus suspicion of its operations, the Central Intelligence Agency opened its doors to a student group here yesterday apparently for the first time in its history.

Twenty-five student editors from college newspapers around the country spent two hours at CIA headquarters in McLean-Langley, Va., meeting with five of director Richard Helms's chief deputies.

The students asked about CIA involvement in the Bay of Pigs affair in 1961 and other operational details but were told by the briefing team that no questions about specific "missions — past, present or future" could be answered.

But in reply to a direct question, an agency man said the CIA has never engaged in political assassination. The students also learned that the agency has no domestic operations and "no interest in U.S. citizens, as such."

Afterwards, the editors appeared to accept the agency's self definitions in good faith, and applauded it for providing a unique opportunity.

## ROGERS BACKS OUT

"It was quite a contrast compared to the State Department yesterday," said Pat McMahon, the executive editor of the Stanford Daily. "They talked down to us at State. We asked better questions at the CIA and had better people giving answers."

The briefing came on the second day of the U.S. Student Press Assn.'s college editors conference. Similar briefings at the Departments of State, Defense, and Health, Education and Welfare on Thursday were upset by a last minute controversy over whether they were off the record or not.

Herbert Klein, President Nixon's information chief, became directly involved, and the student editors agreed not to conduct formal debriefings to their many colleagues who could not attend. They also were persuaded that members of the commercial press should not accompany the student editors.

Secretary of State William Rogers backed out of a scheduled appearance before a student group at the State Department Thursday and this caused some ill feeling in the USFPA.

But in an apparent attempt to improve their image on campus, the CIA made a big effort with the students yesterday.

Editors remarked on an inscription at the entrance to the spacious agency headquarters in Virginia: "Know the truth and it shall make you free."

Helms did not appear but his executive director, Col. Lawrence K. White, openly introduced the agency's chief executives for foreign operations, intelligence, science and technology and support.

Each man discussed his particular responsibilities and answered questions at the end of the briefing.

The CIA men emphasized the importance of their mission as the nation's "silent service." They pleaded ignorance of certain questions on the basis of internal "need to know" security measures.

## INFORMAL CHATS

The students were asked not to take notes, but were

generally surprised at the open atmosphere of the CIA headquarters.

"It was very important to confront them face to face," said Ed Matys, from Munsen, Mass., the news and feature editor of the Windham Free Press of Putney, Vt. "I was surprised to see modern paintings on the walls there, and even staff men with long sideburns and beards."

The students were polite in their questioning and in their response to the staff replies. Only when a French student, one of the leaders of the Paris student movement of last Spring, challenged the concept of a secret society in an open democracy, were questions shut off.

But the CIA men remained to discuss matters in small groups with the students and reportedly ventured such opinions as that the Israelis now have the capacity for building nuclear arms, but do not now possess any nuclear weapons.

The briefers repeatedly downplayed the clandestine, cloak and dagger image of the agency, characterizing their activities as primarily (routine, information gathering, collating and editing.

"It was kind of dull really. The only G-man stuff we saw were the men who picked up at the hotel," said Wayne Ciddio, managing editor of the University of New Mexico student paper.

## *Observations/*

The CIA has built a printing and engraving plant to forge foreign currency and spurious official documents. . . Strange as it may seem, the confidential files of the Senate Internal Security Committee reveal that Dr. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa, forthright acting president of embattled San Francisco State College, is the anonymous author of massive Communist propaganda literature put out by the American Communist Party. He has never repudiated his Communist connections. Dr. Hayakawa is known as a world-outstanding authority on semantics, and has been retained to make psychological warfare studies for the CIA.

AUG 31 1966

## Rusk Takes Pounding On U.S. Commitments

By Chalmers M. Roberts  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Senate Preparedness Subcommittee pounded away at Dean Rusk again yesterday, but the Secretary of State stuck to his contention that American commitments are more likely to prevent war than to produce further military involvements all around the world.

Chairman John Stennis (D-

Miss.) expressed alarm at "an escalation of our potential obligations" and annoyance at his inability to find out the Administration's current Vietnam intentions in terms of either men or money.

But with a smile Stennis concluded the hearing by telling Rusk that "you're a good witness, especially for your view."

It was the Secretary's second appearance before the group in its inquiry into where United States commitments are leading the Nation. Much of the questioning was repetitive, especially on why America's allies are doing so little

in this Nation's hour of need in Southeast Asia.

Rusk patiently and softly responded except for a momentary loss of his normal caution and reserve. Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) riled Rusk with aspersions at the State Department and his charge of a "no win" and "a weak-kneed, spineless policy" in Vietnam.

The Secretary's voice rose as he said he wanted to "reject utterly and out of hand the idea that anyone at State would give aid and comfort to the enemy."

And he said "we can have a great war anytime we want." He contrasted the current American casualty rate of about 100 men a week with a potential of 10,000 or 100,000 a week or a nuclear exchange that would "knock out 300 million people in the first hour." American policy, said Rusk, is to stop aggression with a measured response and to "prevent us sliding down the slippery slope" to all-out war. "There is too much power in the world, Senator," he said, "to be infuriated. Our purpose is to build peace, not just to destroy people."

As to Vietnam, he said the American purpose is "to see that North Vietnam does not seize South Vietnam by force, and we will accomplish that result."

As to Europe, Rusk told Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) that he opposed unilateral Western arms cuts because "down that path lies war."

And in general, he told Stennis that he had not intended at his earlier committee appearance to indicate that "our task is to defend peace anywhere and everywhere" as one headline had put it. Rather, he said, he had meant to prevent miscalculation by a potential enemy by letting him know that he could not engage with immunity in aggression against nations that have no defense ties to the United States.

As to Stennis's complaint that he could not learn Administration manpower and financial plans for Vietnam, Rusk said that the "other side" largely determines the future. Hence, he added, any estimate could only be tentative. He denied a Stennis intima-

tion that he had said "everything's rosy" in Vietnam and he told Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Me.) that it would be "pressing the point too far" to say that current American commitments make obsolete congressional declarations of war.

As to the Sino-Soviet row, Rusk characterized it as a "mixed picture." He told Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) that he had "no clear view" of events in Peking, where some "two dozen people at the top" are in control.

He did say it appeared that those in Red China who favored the Soviet peaceful co-existence approach were "the principle victims" of the current purge unless there is some "curious" development underneath "that we don't know."

Rusk said Lin Piao, now No. 2 in Peking, espouses a "doctrine of militancy" and he said "we don't quite see" the view offered by some China experts that Lin Piao's doctrine amounts to "do it yourself" advice to North Vietnam and other locales for wars of national liberation.

Rusk declined to comment on the idea of a meeting between President Johnson and French President de Gaulle other than to say there are "no present plans." He told Byrd that "I think they would not pay" when the Senator asked about collecting France's World War I debts.

The Secretary denied that the Central Intelligence Agency is invading the foreign policy field, "and I certainly" would know. He said the Agency had nothing to do with any of the 53 or 54 coups around the world since he had taken office.

Meanwhile, Rusk was assailed by two House members for what they called the State Department's "negative, narrow-minded and short-sighted" approach to the creation of a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force. Rep. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.) and Rep. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) said their proposal had the support of 77 other House members, but that the State Department had rejected the idea was "premature."



AUG 30 1966

## Rusk Denies CIA Shaping Foreign Policy

By the Associated Press

Secretary of State Dean Rusk denied today that the Central Intelligence Agency—sometimes termed the government's chief spy agency—has directed foreign policy.

"I have not known of an instance where the CIA has tried to usurp policy since I've been secretary of state," Rusk told the Senate Preparedness subcommittee at an open hearing.

It was Rusk's second session before the group, some members of which have contended that the number of U.S. defense treaties have left the country overextended. Rusk has said this is not true.

Questions about the CIA's role in foreign policy were raised by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R-Maine, a subcommittee member.

She said there had been much criticism that the CIA had invaded formulation of foreign policy. She noted the recent futile effort of the Foreign Relations Committee to acquire a role in the congressional supervision of the CIA.

"Are these charges true?" she asked Rusk.

"Not to my knowledge," Rusk replied. "I think I would certainly know."

In addition to his cabinet post, Rusk is a key member of the National Security Council.

"There is no question that the CIA is operating under policy direction," Rusk said.

23 August 1969

Approved For Release 2002/01/02 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000300010015-8

# Soviet spy in triangle deal

From David Cross

Bonn, Aug. 22

A spy deal involving west Germany, the Soviet Union and South Africa has now been completed, informed sources in Hamburg said today.

Mr. Yuri Loginov, a Soviet spy, who had already spent two years in a South African prison, was handed over to the Russians last month in exchange for 10 west German agents imprisoned in east Germany, the sources said.

Mr. Loginov was arrested by the South African police in September, 1967, and during hearings lasting several weeks revealed many details of the Soviet espionage system in the west.

Members of the South African Secret Service said at the time: "He is singing like a canary."

Two years passed without Mr. Loginov being brought to trial and last March questions were asked in the South African Parliament about his fate. The Government would say only that he was still in custody in South Africa.

According to Hamburg sources, it was the Russian authorities who came forward with exchange proposals, and when these were agreed, Mr. Loginov was sent to west Germany to be handed over to the Soviet Union.

Bonn, Aug. 22.—When Mr. Loginov, who is 36, was arrested in a block of flats in central Johannesburg, he was posing as a Canadian citizen under the name of Edmund Trink.

Major-General Hendrik Van den Bergh, the South African security police chief, said Mr. Loginov had named Russian intelligence men round the world and had given interrogators a long list of contacts that he had made during his travels in 23 other countries.

He added that Mr. Loginov's mission in South Africa was to determine the extent of Rhodesia's dependence on South Africa, as well as to find out how South Africa was cooperating with another western country—the name was withheld—in atomic and rocket research.—



Yuri Loginov: spy in 24 countries.

Approved For Release 2002/01/02 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000300010015-8